

Dublin Rebels Routed; 400 Captured

SCOTT TO URGE JOINT PURSUIT OF VILLISTAS

Will Try to Gain Ob-
regon's Consent to
Co-operative Move.

GENERALS CONFER AT JUAREZ TO-DAY

U. S. Won't Regard 40,000
Carranza Troops as Safe-
guarding Border.

Washington, April 28.—On the
eve of the conference at Juarez be-
tween General Obregon, Carranza's
loyal minister, and General Scott,
representing the United States, it became known here
that the American officers
have been instructed to attempt to
work out in detail military plans for
the cooperation of the Mexican and
American troops in the dispersing
of bandit hands, including a division
of Northern Mexico into spheres of
activity for the two forces.
Generally speaking, the aim of
General Scott and Funston will be
to get the consent of General Obregon
to the employment of American
troops in the territory immediately
south of the border and to organiza-
tion of the Mexican forces along
definite lines, that all of Northern
Mexico may be scoured thoroughly
for Villa and other outlaws.

Seeks Full Assurance.

General Obregon will be told that the
United States is not yet satisfied that
American border towns will be free
from further raids similar to that on
Columbus if the American troops are
withdrawn. He will be assured, how-
ever, that the troops will be withdrawn
as soon as there are reasonable
grounds for such a belief. He will be
told that the sooner the Mexican troops
complete cooperation the sooner
this object be accomplished.

The Mexican question, including in-
structions to General Scott and Fun-
ston, was gone over fully at to-day's
cabinet meeting, the first held since it
was determined to send General Scott
to meet General Obregon.

Press reports that General Obregon
intended to urge immediate withdrawal
of the American forces from Mexican
territory brought no comment from of-
ficials acquainted with the instructions
to General Scott. Whatever the Mexi-
can general has to say on this subject
will be reported promptly by General
Scott for the information of the State
Department. Secretary Baker has con-
sistently replied to inquiries that all
questions of policy were under Secre-
tary Lansing's jurisdiction.

Troops Not Full Assurance.

Officials here have noted the state-
ment in border dispatches that General
Obregon would assert that 40,000 Car-
ranza troops now were employed in po-
licing territory south of the border,
thus insuring protection of American
border towns from Mexican raiders. It
is generally understood that this will
not be regarded as the convincing dem-
onstrations desired by the Washington
government.
The presence of General Funston at
the conference insures a full under-
standing by General Obregon and Gen-
eral Scott of what has been accom-
plished by the American expedition and
what further steps are contemplated.
The pursuit of Villa is still going on,
and the American advance bases, and sta-
tions from Columbus to-day that addi-
tional cavalry had started south were
also possibly meaning that it might
be pressed with renewed vigor in the
region west and north of Parral, where
the last engagements occurred.
All of these matters can be cleared
up at the conference by General Fun-
ston himself if he deems it expedient.
The general's instructions give him
wide latitude as to what he shall say,
and it is stated, and if he thinks it would
clarify the situation to explain each
move of the game in the pursuit of
Villa to General Obregon, General
Funston can furnish the information.

Oregon May Consent to Policing Chihuahua

El Paso, Tex., April 28.—That ten-
tative American occupation of part of
Chihuahua pending eradication of Villa
has been the Mexican government cer-
tainly would result from the Scott-
Obregon conference was the belief in
El Paso to-night.
From an authoritative source it was
learned that the Mexican Minister of
War had signified his willingness to
allow General Funston and Scott "half-
way" in the coming negotiations.
It pointed out that this might mean
that General Obregon would give his con-
sent to continue the presence of Gen-
eral Funston's columns on Mexican
territory.

4,000 MORE TROOPS RUSHED INTO MEXICO

Detachment Stretches for Four
Miles Upon the Desert.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
El Paso, Tex., April 28.—Four
thousand additional American troops
were sent into Mexico to-night to re-
inforce General Pershing's army
there. The reinforcements were com-
posed of infantry and cavalry.

The cavalry went from Columbus to
Gibson's ranch late to-day, and to-
night crossed into Mexico to move
down to Nampiqua. The detachment
stretched for four miles upon the
desert and was the largest body of
American troops to enter Mexico since
the punitive expedition crossed the
border. The infantry entered Mexico
at Columbus.

Advices from the interior to-night
are that General Pershing has redi-
stributed his forces, and appears to be
ready for any eventuality.

GREAT BRITAIN AGREES TO RELIEF OF POLAND

American and Scandinavian
Committees to Act.

Stockholm, April 28.—According to
Petrograd dispatches received here, an
agreement has been reached for the
supplying of foodstuffs to Poland
through American and Scandinavian
committees.

Great Britain, the dispatches say,
finally has consented to raise the
blockade on Poland, provided guar-
antees are given that the shipments
will not be diverted to others than
Polish civilians.
According to the telegrams the
Council of Warsaw will meet the
American and Scandinavian Red Cross
committees in Stockholm and perfect
the details for relief. Plans provide
for shipment of foodstuffs direct to a
Baltic port.

FILIPINOS FEAR JAPS; WISH NO INDEPENDENCE

Large Land Purchases Arousing
Suspicious, Says Army Men.

Fear of a Japanese invasion has
killed the desire for independence
among the natives of the Philippine
Islands, according to Lieutenants
George Cornish and Warner Gleason,
who returned yesterday on the Spanish
liner Alfonso XIII from a four-year
tour with the Philippine constabulary.
Large purchases in the islands by Ja-
panese capitalists, they said, has cre-
ated an atmosphere of suspicion.
The Alfonso XIII, formerly the
Oceano, running between New York
and Bermuda, is making her first trip
for the Spanish Line. Among the 298
passengers was Harold Evelyn, an Aus-
tralian "strong man," who is on his way
to Buenos Ayres.

UNRULY AUTO ATTEMPTS TO BREAK INTO SALOON

New Driver Pays \$25 for Driv-
ing Experience in Court.

John I. Wilson, of 3850 Broadway,
was learning the whims of a new
touring car last night, when, at 124th
Street and Seventh Avenue, it clambered
over the curb, crossed the
sidewalk and tried to break into a
saloon. It might have succeeded but
for the interference of a patrolman,
who took automobile and driver before
Magistrate Groehl in the Men's Night
Court.
"I hadn't got used to the car yet,"
explained Wilson.
"Do you have an automobile expense
account?" asked the magistrate.
Wilson admitted that he did.
"Then put this item in it: 'Driving
experience—\$25,'" replied the magis-
trate. Wilson paid the fine.

LEGS, NOT DRAMA, ATTRACT THE CROWD

So Says Roland Holt, Who Wants
Plays of Action.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
St. Louis, April 28.—Advices to
theatregoers on how to avoid ticket
speculators was given to members of
the Drama League of America to-day
by Roland Holt, a director of the New
York branch of the Drama League.
"The best way to avoid the specu-
lators," he said, "is to go to a really
good show. You will be able to buy
your seat in the house. If you wish to
go to a 'leg show' you will be unable
to get a seat unless you first cross
the palms of a seat speculator. Legs
and not drama attract the crowd."
Mr. Holt said the "gallery gods" had
been driven away because of the
increase in society and sex problem
plays in which homely women have
leading roles.
"Give us some real plays with action
and with some pretty women and the
'gallery gods' will return," he added.

JOSEPHUS IS A FOSSIL, BUT WON'T DINE AS ONE

Other Amateur Publishers Will
Drink His Health To-night.

The Fossils, who count Josephus
Daniels among their members, will
give a dinner at the Hotel McAlpin
to-night. This organization is com-
posed of men who during their youth
printed and published amateur papers.
These journals, many of them long
since deceased, will be on display at
the hotel before the dinner.
Secretary Daniels will be the one
absent Fossil. His duties will keep
him in Washington.

BOMB CALLED PATENT MODEL IN PLOT DENIAL

Fay and Mates Shown
as Harmless Invent-
ors by Defence.

MORE GERMANS ARE INDICTED

Two, Accused in Friedrich
der Grosse Conspiracy,
to Aid Government.

Lieutenant Robert Fay and his co-
defendants, Walter Scholz and Paul
Daech, on trial before Judge Howe, in
the United States Circuit Court, will
interpose an ingenious defence to the
government's charge that they con-
spired to blow up munition-carrying
ships. They will admit that the seven
huge steel tanks were intended as the
containers of deadly bombs, as the go-
vernment charges, but they will plead
that they were not constructing the
bombs to blow up munition ships, but
were seeking to perfect a bomb which
they intended to patent in this country.
During the cross-examination of one
of the government's witnesses yester-
day, ex-Judge Henry L. Unger made it
plain that he would try to prove that
his clients were just enthusiastic in-
ventors and not conspirators.

Bombs Called "Wicked."

The witness was James E. Moore,
a government machinery and ordnance
expert, stationed at Fort Wadsworth.
He testified that he had examined the
workings of the four foot bombs which
Fay and Scholz had in their rooms and
found them "practicable, ingenious and
wicked." He explained that they could
be primed to explode under the stern
of a vessel at a time determined by
the plotter.

"But the mechanism which you have
just described is original, isn't it?"
asked Mr. Unger.

"I wouldn't say it was original," said
Mr. Moore.

"But it was such that a patent could
be granted on it?"

"I'm not familiar with patent laws."

Nine More Indicted.

At this point the Federal Grand Jury
which has been investigating German
bomb plots entered the court and the
Fay trial was suspended while a joint
indictment against nine other Germans
was filed. The nine were indicted
under the same section as Fay and his
associates, and are charged with
attempting to destroy munition ships
with fire bombs. All but one of the
men have been arrested. Those in-
dicted are:

Dr. Walter T. Scheele, a chemist and
alleged chief of one group, and now a
fugitive.

Captain Charles von Kleist, of the
Hamburg-American Line.

Captain Otto Wolpert, of the Atlas
Line, a subsidiary of the Hamburg-
American.

George Pradel, an engineer on the
Hamburg-American line.

Eno Rode, superintendent of the
Hamburg-American piers in Hoboken.

Wilhelm Paradis, an engineer on the
Friedrich der Grosse.

Carl Schmidt, chief engineer on the
Friedrich der Grosse.

Two Turn to Aid United States.

It was learned that two of the in-
dicted men, now prisoners in the
Tomb, have agreed to turn govern-
ment witnesses and reveal all the work-
ings of the making of fire bombs in Dr.
Scheele's factory in Hoboken and on
some of the German liners in the har-
bor, notably the Friedrich der Grosse.
When the grand jury filed out of
court the Fay trial was resumed and
several detectives who trailed Fay,
Scholz and Daech, and later partici-
pated in their arrest, were put on the
stand.
Louis G. Fuchs, employed at Dr.
Lust's Sanatorium, Butler, N.Y., where
Dr. Herbert A. Kienle and Engelbert
Bronkhorst, who, with Max Breitling,
make up the Fay group, met, told of
purchasing fifty sticks of dynamite for
Bronkhorst. Some of the explosive
was used by Bronkhorst in water pipe
work in the sanatorium grounds, the
witness said. The government contends
that at least eight sticks found their
way into the possession of Fay and
Scholz.
John A. Saldarini, a government wit-
ness, who stored his automobile at the
garage kept for a time by Fay and
Scholz, on cross-examination proved a
good corroborator for the defence. He
said that he saw some tanks in the garage like
those the government charges were
destined to contain explosives to sink
ships. He asked Fay what they were
for, and the latter replied "something
about working on a patent." On other
occasions, he said, the defendant spoke
about "inventions and patents."

\$20,000 a Year Not Enough for John Jacob Astor, Four



Astor baby, whose income is five cents a minute.

John Jacob Astor, posthumous son
of Colonel John Jacob Astor, a victim
of the Titanic disaster, and Mrs. Made-
lene Talmage Force Astor, who is now
in his fourth year, cannot live on \$20-
000 a year. The youngster has social
obligations, which at his present age
are now mostly financial obligations,
but they must be met. They include
a share in the upkeep of the Astor
home, at 840 Fifth Avenue, legal ad-
vice and some other matters which do
not annoy a child not so well endowed
financially.

Anxious to be more timely this year
in the filing of her account as general
guardian, Mrs. Astor, the boy's mother,
presented her report of her son's ex-
penditures in the Surrogate's Court
soon after it was opened yesterday
morning. This accounting showed that

Mrs. Astor paid out more than \$27,000
for the account of her son.

Income Five Cents a Minute.
Mrs. Astor's account shows that John
Jacob's income from December 31, 1914,
to December 31, 1915, amounted to
more than \$150,000, or \$530.83 a week,
\$78.60 a day. At the present rate of
earning of the trust fund, and with
the present surplus, plus the interest,
John Jacob will have double the
amount of the original \$3,000,000 trust
when it becomes payable to him on his
majority.

But with all the burdens of an in-
come tax, attorneys' fees and other
things, there is no need or comfort for
John Jacob which has been overlooked
by his mother, who said that she per-
sonally cared for him. Also, he has all

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ENGLAND EXPECTS CONSCRIPTION FOR ALL

King's Approval of New Military
Bill Sought, Is Belief.

London, April 28.—Much comment
was caused in political circles to-night
by an official announcement that King
George made a journey from Windsor
to London this afternoon to confer
with Premier Asquith and Earl Kitch-
ener, and immediately returned to
Windsor.

The War Council of the Cabinet sat
for two hours this morning and as-
sembled again this afternoon for an-
other long session, after which it was
understood to have adjourned until to-
morrow morning.

Whether another Cabinet has arisen
is not known. It is believed that the
King's visit to the Premier and War
Minister had to do with the securing
of the King's approval of the new mili-
tary bill.

The universal opinion is that there
no longer is any alternative to the
introduction of a general conscription
bill, with possibly a clause giving an-
other month for a trial of a scheme for
the voluntary recruiting of married
men.

Concerning Altman's

Altman service does not always match Altman mer-
chandise. It is unfortunate, but apparent—to all except
Altman's.

Samuel Hopkins Adams tells to-morrow morning
why The Ad-Visor published a certain letter last month
and why Altman's advertising is not now in The Tribune.
Read the story. It will make clear to you many things
about a policy which has attracted nation-wide attention.

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements.
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

GERARD'S CALL TO SEE KAISER RAISES HOPE

Teuton Ruler Expected
to Outline His Re-
ply to America.

U-BOAT CHIEF WITH EMPEROR

Interest of Two Nations
Centres on Conference
at German Front.

Washington, April 28.—Ambassa-
dor Gerard at Berlin in advising the
State Department to-day that he had
been invited to confer with Emperor
William at Army Headquarters, said
he had not been informed of the pur-
pose of the conference. In fact, Secre-
tary Lansing said when announc-
ing the receipt of Mr. Gerard's dis-
patch, no explanation of any kind
had accompanied the invitation.

The belief prevails here that the
Emperor desires to discuss the gen-
eral submarine situation with Am-
bassador Gerard and possibly ex-
plain in detail his views for the
benefit of President Wilson. Diplo-
mats, especially those attached to
Teutonic embassies, seemed to re-
gard the conference between the
Emperor and the Ambassador as
holding a certain degree of hope-
fulness.

Optimism regarding the ultimate
outcome of the situation was ap-
parent in German circles following
the receipt by the German Embassy
of dispatches from Berlin, described
as indicating that Germany would
attempt to meet the American de-
mands.

Reply Delayed.

Because of the visit of Mr. Gerard
to the Emperor, officials seemed in-
clined to-night to believe that it would
be impossible for Germany to make
reply to the American note before
early next week.
Any attempt by the German govern-
ment to quibble or equivocate will be
regarded as final proof of bad faith
and will be met by an immediate break
in relations. Administration officials
indicated to-day. President Wilson
will not be satisfied with a "paper"
victory, but will insist on full com-
pliance with his demand that illegal
submarine attacks cease.

This was stated to-day following the
report from German quarters that Ger-
many would not regard the President's
demands as covering armed merchant-
men.

The Administration believes that
Germany is fully aware of this gov-
ernment's position, and that no ex-
planation of the President's last note
is necessary. The German government
knows, it is said, that President Wil-
son makes no distinction between
armed and unarmed merchant vessels,
and a reply covering unarmed vessels
only will be taken as a plain indica-
tion that Germany is trifling.

Secretary Lansing's memorandum de-
fining the status of armed merchant-
men is understood to have been
prompted by a dispatch from Ambassa-
dor Gerard stating that the German
government was in doubt as to our
attitude on the question. A summary of
the memorandum was cabled to Mr.
Gerard, and it is presumed that he will
transmit it to the Foreign Office.

Awaiting Forecast from Gerard.

A report of the conference between
the Kaiser and Mr. Gerard is eagerly
awaited. It is expected that after talk-
ing with Emperor William Mr. Gerard
will be able accurately to forecast the
German reply.

Brief consideration was given the
submarine issue at to-day's Cabinet
meeting—the first held in a week—but
Secretary Lansing was able to give only
the most meagre information on the
subject. In view of the activity of
German government officials and their
apparent intention to reach a decision
as quickly as possible the President is
disposed not to instruct Ambassador
Gerard to press for a reply to the
American demand at once. The ques-
tion will not be allowed to drag along
many more days, however, it was said
to-day.

The attack by a submarine on the
British merchantman industry, report-
ed to-day, and the placing of the crew
in open boats 120 miles from shore, cre-
ated an unfavorable impression on of-
ficials, although there were no Ameri-
cans on board and therefore the United
States is not directly concerned. Ger-

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U-BOAT LEFT CREW ADRIATIC FAR AT SEA.

London, April 28.—The
British steamship industry
has been sunk by a subma-
rine, which left the crew of
the vessel in open boats 120
miles from land. The crew
was picked up by the Ameri-
can liner Finland, which
sailed from Liverpool for
New York on Wednesday.
The following official state-
ment has been issued:
"The British steamship in-
dustry was sunk by an
enemy submarine, and the
crew was left in open boats
in the Atlantic, 120 miles
from the nearest land. The
boats, with the entire crew,
were picked up by the Ameri-
can liner Finland.
"The industry was pro-
ceeding to a United States
port and was unarmed."
The Danish schooner
Christian has been sunk by a
German submarine fifteen
miles from land. The crew
was saved.

REDMOND BLAMES GERMAN INTRIGUE

Calls Revolt Treason to
Home Rule for
Ireland.

London, April 28.—Condemning the
revolt in Dublin as an "attempt to make
Ireland the catspaw of Germany," John
Redmond, leader of the Irish National-
ists in the House of Commons, gave out
a statement on the uprising. The plot,
he declared, was not so much treason
to the Allies as it was to the cause of
Irish liberty, of Home Rule, achieved
after centuries of struggle.

"This attempted deadly blow at 'Home
Rule,' said Mr. Redmond, 'is made
more wicked, more insolent, by this
fact—that Germany plotted it. Ger-
many organized; Germany paid for it.
So far as Germany's share in it is con-
cerned, it is a German invasion of Ire-
land as brutal, as selfish, as cynical as
Germany's invasion of Belgium. Blood
has been shed, and if Ireland has not
been reduced to the same horrors of
Belgium, with her starving people, her
massacred priests and her violated con-
vents, it is not the fault of Germany."

Like Lapse Into Tragic Past.

"My first feeling, of course, on hear-
ing of this insane movement was one
of horror, discouragement and almost
despair. I asked myself whether Ire-
land, as so often before in her tragic
history, was to dash the cup of liberty
from her lips—was the insanity of a
small section of her people once again
to turn all her marvellous victories of
the last few years into irreparable de-
feat and to send her back, on the very
eve of her final recognition as a free
nation into another long night of slav-
ery, inculcable suffering and weary
and uncertain struggling.

"For, look at the Irish position to-
day. In the short space of forty years
Ireland has by a constitutional move-
ment made an almost unbroken tri-
umphal march from pauperism and
slavery to prosperity and freedom. She
has won back the possession of Irish
land; she has stayed emigration; she
has at last begun an era of national
prosperity. Finally, she has succeeded
in placing on the statute books the
greatest charter of freedom ever of-
fered her since the days of Grattan. Is
all this to be lost?"

Germany Ireland's Foe.

"When war came she made a choice
which was inevitable if she was to be
true to all the principles which she
had held through all her history, and
which she had just so completely vin-
dicated on her own soil, namely, the
rights of small nations, sacred prin-
ciples of nationality, liberty and democ-
racy.

"Moreover, the nations for which
through all her history she had felt
the sympathy that came from common
principles and common aspirations
were trampled, as she had in her time
trampled, under the iron heel of
arrogant force.

"What has Ireland suffered in the
past which Poland, Alsace, Belgium
and Serbia have not suffered at the
hands of Germany? And I may
add also, that portion of the soil of
France, her old friend and ally, which
Ireland has achieved. Take the case of
Belgium. Has there not been there
the same ruthless shedding of blood
in the height of the fighting two
priests came forward in one of the
streets, bravely and fearlessly, to at-
tend wounded civilians. One of them
was immediately hit by a Sinn Fein
bullet. As he fell a second priest came
up, and he, too, was shot. Whether these two noble men
were killed or not I cannot say. The
rebels, I am told, numbered about 12-
000. The casualty list is heavy and
includes a good number of peaceful
citizens who took no part in the fray.

Early Tuesday troops began to ar-
rive, and a concerted movement was
begun to eject the rebels. The plan
of the authorities was obviously to
surround them, and with this aim
troops were hurried to strategic points.
Fire was opened upon the Sinn Fein
rebels, who were in strong force in Sack-
ville and Dame streets. Military snip-
ers upon the roof of the college and
sheltered by chimneys fired continu-
ously at the rebels approaching the

Sons Dying for Allies' Cause.

"What has been the record of Ger-
many but the suppression of nation-
ality, of freedom and of language—
in short, the suppression of all things
for which for centuries Ireland has
struggled, the victory of which Ire-
land has achieved. Take the case of
Belgium. Has there not been there
the same ruthless shedding of blood

Trouble in Galway.

"In other parts of Ireland the prin-
cipal centres of disturbance are in
County Galway and in Ennisclorthy.
Disturbances also are reported at Kil-
larny, Clonmel and Gorey.
"The other parts of Ireland appear
normal.
"The general trend of the reports re-
ceived indicates that the disturbances
are local in character."
Ennisclorthy and Gorey are situated
in County Wexford. Killarny is in
County Kerry and Clonmel is in County
Tipperary.
A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from
near Dublin, on Thursday gives a tale
of Duke Devereux, the last few days
which reads like a page torn from the
history of the French Revolution. In
every aspect incidents and adventures
of the Commune have been repeated
and repeated again, to fix them in
memory.
There will ever be a picture in the
mind's eye of Sackville Street torn
up and ramparted with overturned
vehicles of every possible kind, of the
Liffey and demolished Liberty Hall.
Three hundred Sinn Feiners were said
to be in the area, but that may be one
of the wild reports that are prevalent
in Dublin.
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priests came forward in one of the
streets, bravely and fearlessly, to at-
tend wounded civilians. One of them
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IRISH REVOLT IN 4 COUNTIES; FIRE IN CAPITAL

Sniping Continues in
Dublin, Says Of-
ficial Report.

REBELS STILL HOLD BUILDINGS

Cordon of Troops Drawn
Closer—Gunboats Shell
Liberty Hall.

London, April 29.—The Dublin
rebels have been driven out of their
positions in St. Stephen's Green
with bombs, after sustaining heavy
losses, says the "Daily News."

Kingstown, Ireland, via London,
April 29.—Four hundred Irish
rebels were made prisoners when
the troops captured St. Stephen's
Green and drove them out with
bombs.

London, April 29.—"The military
operations for the suppression of
the rebellion in Dublin are pro-
ceeding satisfactorily," say a com-
munication issued by Field Marshal
French, commanding the home
forces, late last night.

"What may be described as the
organized forces of the rebels,"
the communication adds, "are con-
fined to a few localities, the prin-
cipal one being the Sackville Street
district, in which the rebel headquar-
ters appear to be the general post-
office.

Cordon Drawn Closer.

"The cordon of troops around this
district has been drawn closer, and
the rebels in this locality are now
confined behind their line of barri-
cades."

"Sniping from houses in which
small parties of the rebels have es-
tablished themselves in various parts
of the city still continues. The dis-
trict where this is most prevalent is
that northwest of the Four Courts,
which are still in the possession of
the rebels. The clearance of these
snipers is a matter of time.

"Considerable damage was caused by
fires on the 27th, and a large fire is
still burning in Sackville Street."

Trouble in Galway.

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cipal centres of disturbance are in
County Galway and in Ennisclorthy.
Disturbances also are reported at Kil-
larny, Clonmel and Gorey.